

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
 Charles W. Knapp, President and Gen. Mgr.
 George L. Allen, Vice President.
 W. B. Carr, Secretary.
 Office, Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
 (REPUBLIC BUILDING)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 DAILY AND SUNDAY SEVEN DOLLARS A YEAR.
 By Mail in Advance—Postage Prepaid.
 One Year, \$7.00.
 Six Months, \$3.75.
 Three Months, \$2.00.
 Any three days, except Sunday, one cent.
 Sunday, with Magazine, one cent.
 Special Mail Edition, Sunday, one cent.
 BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.
 Per Week, daily only, except Sunday, one cent.
 Per Week, daily and Sunday, one cent.
 Published Monday and Thursday one year, \$1.00.
 Remitt by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address THE REPUBLIC,
 St. Louis, Mo.
 *Reflected communications cannot be returned
 under any circumstances.
 Entered as Second-Class Matter, May 2, 1879.
 Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., under
 Domestic Postage. PER COPY,
 Eight, ten and twelve cents.
 Extra, sixteen and twenty cents for two pages.
 Twenty-two and twenty-eight cents for three
 and four pages.
 TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
 Exchange Room, Main 415.
 Editorial Reception Room, Park 424.
 Vol. 53 MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1900. No. 121

SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the St. Louis Republic printed during the month of September, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1.....	85,820	16 Sunday.....	84,960
2.....	85,750	17.....	83,310
3.....	85,400	18.....	84,180
4.....	83,570	19.....	84,460
5.....	83,260	20.....	84,550
6.....	85,690	21.....	83,580
7.....	83,190	22.....	86,210
8.....	85,810	23 Sunday.....	84,700
9 Sunday.....	85,710	24.....	84,090
10.....	82,970	25.....	83,680
11.....	83,060	26.....	83,560
12.....	83,620	27.....	83,280
13.....	83,590	28.....	83,240
14.....	83,920	29.....	86,040
15.....	85,810	30 Sunday.....	86,250

Total for the month..... 2,532,600
 Less all copies spotted in printing, left over or filed..... 42,238

Net number distributed..... 2,490,362
 Average daily distribution..... 82,914
 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of September was 1.8 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this
 day of October, 1900.
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My
 term expires April 23, 1901.

SPENCER AND FLOREY.

Chauncey L. Filley is unquestioned authority on Republican records, motives and practices.

In yesterday's Republic he showed that in the Legislature of 1885—accidentally Republican—a bill conceding School Fund certificates was voted for by a majority of the Republicans in the House and Senate.

Was not that the time to stop the looting of school money? The Democratic crime of pillaging the School Fund was before Judge—then legislator—Schlesinger, Spencer and other pillars of Republicanism. Yet they only intimated the "robbery" of investing in State securities instead of United States bonds at 2 per cent.

We must assume that Judge Spencer is a robber or else that the Florey programme of a 2 per cent revenue for the School Fund is inimical to the cause of public education.

Florey and 2 per cent can settle it with Judge Spencer and the senatorial certificates of 1885.

EXPOSITION BILL.

There is no popular fight against the passage of the ordinance authorizing the Exposition management to issue new bonds for \$300,000 with which to redeem the present outstanding obligations amounting to \$290,000 and to establish the institution on a new basis, provided the measure is rigidly guarded so that it shall restrict the Exposition enterprise to genuinely public uses.

Only when this guarded can the Exposition be legally carried forward according to the terms upon which the old public park donated to the city by private parties was surrendered as a site for the Exposition building. The arrangement now to be entered into must be kept strictly within these lines. There must be no private dividends declared from the Exposition receipts, nor can the building be surrendered to the business enterprises of private parties.

The Council Committee on Municipal Affairs should be exceedingly careful in disposing of this question. It must be equally fair in dealing with the Exposition people and with the people of St. Louis. The Exposition was established as a public enterprise for the good of the community at the cost of the sacrifice of a beautiful park in the heart of the city. It must be continued as a public enterprise, or turned to some other purpose of benefit to all the people of St. Louis, if the park sacrifice is to be justified.

FORCE OF HABIT.

There is something almost amusing in the Globe-Democrat's insistence that nothing but United States bonds, matter how low the rate of interest realized therefrom, will be satisfactory as a form of investment for the State School Fund.

This determination of the Globe-Democrat to assist in the placing of Government bonds looks like a manifestation of that Republican spirit which has been created and fostered by the issuing of series after series of such securities under Republican administration of national affairs.

It is doubtless felt by the party so long a victim of this habit that it is highly desirable to induce the various different funds in such bonds rather than State bonds or other equally good securities. If such a national demand could be created, coming from all the States, there would practically be no limit to the unceasing issue of Government bonds, and a consequent steady business for pet institutions which deal in these bonds and are on the inside.

To the average practical Missourian,

however, it will seem that Missouri State bonds, which are eagerly bought by outsiders in the open market at a premium, are just as good an investment for Missouri funds as are the bonds issued by the Federal Government, and that the State School Fund, secured by Missouri's certificates of indebtedness and deriving a generous income from a guaranteed rate of interest, is invested to specially good advantage. The Globe-Democrat's yearning for Government bonds paying 2 per cent is not shared by the people of Missouri. They are content with the security offered by their own State and with a revenue which maintains Missouri schools in a flourishing condition second to those of no other State in the Union.

CHUCKLEHEADINESS.

There is a significant lesson contained in the spectacle of the Republican party in Missouri arriving at the close of its campaign in a condition of demoralization and collapse so complete as almost to excite the pity of even its victorious antagonists, the Democrats.

The explanation of this disaster, however, is simple and exceedingly logical. The Republican fight in Missouri has been made on issues that could not but inflict lacerating injury on the Republican party in Missouri, inasmuch as those issues were of a nature to bring out in the clearest light the respective records of the two great parties in this State.

The first notable issue raised by the Republicans in the present campaign was that of the passage by the last State Legislature of the St. Louis street railway consolidation bill. This was vehemently condemned as lobby legislation of the most evil description, and it was strenuously urged that the only way to "reform" the Legislature was by electing a Republican majority.

Yet when all the facts were fully and finally brought out it developed that every Republican State Senator voted for the consolidation bill, that but six Republican members of the House voted against it, that these six have been defeated for re-nomination, that some twenty-one Republican members of the Legislature who voted for the bill have been renominated, and others rewarded by nomination to higher office. Joseph Florey, the protégé of the interests that secured the passage of the bill, is now the Republican candidate for Governor, and Mr. O'Fallon, who both spoke and voted for the bill in the Legislature, is the Republican candidate for Attorney General of Missouri.

The next issue raised by the Republicans, and with a tremendous outcry, was that of the alleged "looting" of the State School Fund by the Democratic party. This charge was boldly made, and the Republican party, compelled to abide by the results of such tactics, is now hopelessly convicted of deliberate and barefaced lying. It has not been able to show that one cent of the School Fund was "looted," misappropriated or misapplied.

What it has brought out, instead, is that the State School Fund, first invested in Government bonds bearing a low rate of interest and maturing at an early date, was later invested in Missouri State bonds, that these have been canceled, reducing the State's bonded indebtedness, that the fund is now permanently and thoroughly secured by State certificates of indebtedness that cannot be applied to any other purpose, and that it is drawing a rate of interest which insures the largest and safest revenue it has ever enjoyed. And this showing rebuffs directly to the credit of the Democratic party in Missouri.

The Republican organization has defeated itself in the campaign of State issues. It has made its light on the two issues of all issues in Missouri upon which the Republican party is weakest. The result is shortly to be seen in disaster at the polls.

BLABBERING SCOTT.

Senator Scott of West Virginia is in line with his superior officers in the Republican host.

McKinley apologized for trusts in his letter of acceptance, practically promising not to molest them.

McKinley's Attorney General made the strongest possible defense of trusts when he refused to enforce the laws.

Governor Roosevelt has invariably said ten words for the trusts to one against the abuses of monopoly.

Beveridge has been more outspoken than Roosevelt. He told the Southern people in a special address that they needed more trusts in order to get rich. Scott places the Standard Oil Company in the list of prosperity makers and benefactors. The people of the country know that the Standard Oil Company is one of the most dangerous engines of oppression in the world. It fixes the price of petroleum; but that is only the beginning. It owns railroads, tube works, iron mines, banks and lumber mills. The head of the company has an income available for personal uses larger than that of any living monarch, with the possible exception of the Czar. The praise bestowed by Senator Scott shows that the Standard Oil Company comes close to owning the United States Government.

With a firm grasp on the lawmaking and law-executing bodies, the progress of the trusts cannot be stopped. The next generation of young men will be social and political servants, hopeless of independence or competence, afraid to vote or talk without orders.

The grasp of the trusts must be broken. An administration pledged to an effective regulation of monopoly must be elected. Senator Scott's blabbering tells observant men nothing they did not know before about Republican magnates. But it will be timely in convincing persons who have not been able to see the evils of trusts and their alliance with the Republican party.

SACRIFICE OF DIGNITY.

It is anything but gratifying to thoughtful voters in this city to read of local political meetings being presided over by Republican candidates for the Circuit Court and of these candidates attending such meetings for the purpose of personally prosecuting the campaign for their election to the Circuit Bench.

It is doubtful whether such a course has ever before been followed in St. Louis by judicial candidates. That it is to be sincerely deplored as most injuriously affecting the public estimate of the judiciary cannot be denied. Aspirants to the high honor of elevation to

the Circuit bench may not stoop to these campaigning tactics of the professional politician without an irreparable sacrifice of their dignity.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the Democratic nominees for the Circuit Judgeships may not see fit to follow the example set by their Republican antagonists. They should refrain from this course of personal campaigning even if their refusal to indulge in such tactics means their defeat for office. The people should be taught to respect the judiciary. They cannot be expected to do so if politicians who do not respect the honorable traditions of the office are nominated and elected to the bench.

DO YOUR FULL SHARE.

It is not easy to believe that any Missouri voter will see fit to cast his ballot against the adoption of the World's Fair amendments which make possible the holding of the World's Fair of 1903 to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase.

The success of this great enterprise means tremendous benefit both to the State of Missouri and the city of St. Louis. It will bring millions of dollars to Missouri. It will attract international attention from both the capital and labor necessary to the further development of the State. It will create a richer Missouri and a greater St. Louis.

Therefore it is that not one vote hostile to the World's Fair amendment should be cast at the approaching elections. But it is more likely that many voters may fail to vote on the amendments by neglecting to scratch the "No" paragraphs on their ballots. It is for this reason that every precaution should be taken to prevent just such neglect. Every loyal Missourian and St. Louisian should work heartily to this end.

Make sure that you vote "Yes" for the World's Fair amendments numbered 4 and 5 on your ballots. Do all you can to induce others to do the same. You are working for Missouri and St. Louis and for your own best interest when you do this work.

A member of the Republican National Committee must be fairly close to the hearts of his colleagues who among them control the entire Republican party. If Senator Scott thinks that the Standard Oil Company is necessary to the existence of the Republican party the rest of the managers think so too. No wonder the anti-trust laws were never enforced.

Missouri trusts were deeply offended when Attorney General Crow, on properly filed complaint, proceeded to enforce the anti-monopoly laws. Some of the trusts are now muttering threats of killing Mr. Crow at the election. The trusts must not expect to find friends like McKinley and Scott in Democratic States.

Having insisted on dragging the Scylla of the street railway consolidation bill and the Charybdis of the State School Fund into this campaign Missouri Republicanism has itself to thank for party disaster.

Senator Scott only follows Beveridge, Eckels and Hanna in declaring that trusts are good things. The one difference is that he thought nobody was listening and put it a little more bluntly.

Missourians will not elect to the Governorship of their State a Railroad Commissioner who travels on special cars furnished by the railway companies with whom he has official dealings.

It really looks as if Senator Vest has taken a new lease on life just for the laudable purpose of defeating Dick Keene's anti-trust campaign for a United States Senatorship.

Americans are a little bit shy about cheering Mr. McKinley these days. It's dangerous to encourage a man who looks like Napoleon and has the imperial beard in his bonnet.

Trust money and trust coercion are now being used to their fullest in Mr. McKinley's behalf, but the American people are hard to bribe and still harder to boss.

Scott is a collector of Republican campaign funds. He knows that the money comes from the trusts and that the trusts expect immunity in return.

Partisan campaigning detracts woefully from the dignity which should attach to a candidate for the honorable office of Circuit Judge.

Well, even if it doesn't elect a man on its ticket, the Globe-Democrat has at least broken all records for ground and lofty campaign lying.

Teddy Roosevelt has just reached his forty-third birthday, but he'll feel at least a hundred on the morning of November 7 next.

"Canny" Scott goes no longer. "Good thing" Scott talked not wisely but too quick.

Voleks! Tally-ho.
 Talk of our but times—now they'll hold full sway!
 This is the finish that's clear out of sight.
 The campaign's closing week, the final fight.
 Spillholders all
 from every stump with dulcet pleadings call;
 You can't stand anywhere and throw a stick
 but what it hits an orator—they're that thick!

And everywhere
 The dreadful rooster struts from out his lair
 On his bent and feeble legs he deems
 In craft he tucks his tail and waves a stick
 O' lockless man,
 Of undevoted voice, he chases they plan
 state there, in this, the campaign's closing week.
 To party shelter—'tis they scalp they seek!

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

VOTE FOR

World's Fair

Amendments Numbered

4 and 5

on the Ballot.

WILL THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT CALL THESE REPUBLICANS LOOTERS?

From a Statement by Chauncey L. Filley in The Sunday Republic.

I now jump to the intermediate School Fund legislation and action down to the session of 1885, when the Republicans, by the election of 1884, gained the House and organized it on January 25. Bittinger (deceased) introduced House bill No. 28, which was a law to restore to the Seminary Fund the expenses incurred in the superintendence and sales of land disposed of for the benefit of said fund, and all other every expense incurred in the distribution of the proceeds of said sales. (197, 206 and 208 of Session Acts of 1885, regular session.) This covered disbursements made on account thereof from 1828 to 1884. The law was read and enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:

"Section 1. That upon the passage of this act the Board of Commissioners of the State shall issue a certificate of indebtedness in the sum of \$2,881.18, payable fifty years after date, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of July and January of each year, said certificate of indebtedness to be signed by the Secretary of State and sealed with the great seal of the State, and shall be negotiable, transferable and non-transferable, and shall be securely held and preserved in the State Treasury as a part of the Seminary Fund arising from the sale of lands donated to the State by the United States for the benefit of the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.

"Section 2. Interest accruing from said certificate hereafter provided for shall be paid over to the treasurer of the Board of Curators of the State University, and one-fourth of the interest thus collected shall go to the School of Mines, at Rolla, as provided by law."

This act was approved April 2, 1885. The purpose, as is well known to me, entertained by the majority of the members of the Board of Curators, was to provide for a fund to anchor and safeguard the School Fund beyond any accident or intention of use other than for the schools. The same kind of legislation and provision for strictly educational purposes, and for the benefit of the State, has been provided for in the act of 1890 for a Seminary Fund.

The history of this bill is as follows: House bill No. 28, January 25, 1885, introduced by John Bittinger, House Journal p. 28; referred by Speaker Ben Russell to Committee on Education, John L. Swanger, Chairman, and Chauncey L. Filley, Secretary.

Presuming upon ancient service, Grow made rather brusque replies, when Vandiver took the floor again, and in a two-minute speech, with rising tone and defiance, brought down hearty applause from both sides; and his satire upon a few old grays, who presumed upon the patience of the younger men, was warmly received.

After a brief three weeks' fight in length in Philadelphia papers, with complimentary remarks of Vandiver and Champ Clark as "the two wits of Missouri."

Last winter Mr. Vandiver took a very prominent part in settling the important question of the price to be paid for armor-plate. After a bitter three weeks' fight in committee against the Armor-Plate Trust, he carried his opposition to the floor of the House, and there it became a three days' controversy, finally involving both the Senate and House. Mr. Vandiver proposed an amendment that the Government build its own armor plant, and thus escape the extortion of the combine, whose agents had testified that plate costing \$200 a ton was sold to the navy at \$45. The Vandiver amendment, defeated by a party vote in the House, was voted by the Senate, two to one; and had the matter there remained a saving of nearly \$10,000,000 would have been made to the Government during this Congress.

"The Commodore," as he is called by his colleagues in the House, is a man of great energy and has the happy faculty of emerging from sharp set-backs without incurring lasting enmity in any quarter, and to this characteristic he owes success in securing favorable action upon numerous matters of importance to his constituents, notwithstanding an adverse majority in Congress.

In the short time Mr. Vandiver has served in the House he has gone rapidly to the front rank. In his first term he devoted the time mainly to close study of the rules, to which he has since adhered with results could be secured, and for a time was little heard in debate. Dissenting, however, from statements made by Galusha Grow, a Republican, in the House, the Missouri speaker during the Civil War, the Missouri made certain pointed inquiries concerning the pending Dingley tariff act.

LABORING MEN RESENTING THE ATTEMPTS AT COERCION.

In Maryland Unwilling Railroad Men Are Sent to Hear Republicanism.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
 Baltimore, Md., Oct. 28.—Coercion and intimidation have once again, after four years, been introduced by the Republicans into the present campaign, but the efforts to influence the votes of the tollers have proven so unsuccessful up to date that the unlawful and nefarious schemes of the corporations will in the probability be abandoned before election day.

The most conspicuous example of this method of securing votes was engineered by a high official of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Under the auspices of the Honest Money League a meeting was held recently, and 2,000 unwilling employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the South Baltimore Car Works and the B. & O. R. R. were hustled into special trains, provided free, and taken to Music Hall, to hear the speaker of the day, who was to deliver a demonstration. The meeting was a failure in point of numbers and there was no enthusiasm except on the part of local Republicans, who were expected to be on hand. One-third of those present were negroes.

It was on this occasion that President Coolidge of the B. & O. R. R. announced his intention of cancelling an order for \$120,000 worth of steel cars for his railroad if Bryan were elected.

Half a dozen of the city have been taken, but in nearly every case the result has been so disappointing to the Republicans that few have been able to hold their ground. The Baltimore Sun, where more than 150 men are employed, only about ten votes will be cast for McKinley.

CAR JUMPED THE TRACK.

Conductor Thrown Off and His Nose Fractured.

Northbound car No. 36 of the California avenue line jumped the track and started to run away at the intersection of Michigan avenue and Wilmington road shortly after 10 o'clock Saturday night, Motorman Ben Lester succeeded in stopping the car before any damage was done.

Conductor Walter Harrison, who was standing on the rear platform, was thrown off the car at the intersection of the two streets, and sustained a double fracture of the nose, besides several small cuts about the face and bruises of the body. After his injuries were dressed, he was sent in an ambulance to his home, at No. 1111 Washington avenue. There were no passengers on the car.

In Ohio Mill Workers Are Given Sudden and Undesired Holidays.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
 Columbus, O., Oct. 28.—Within the last two days more than a dozen instances of Republican coercion have been reported at the Democratic State headquarters here.

The same tactics used in 1896 are being repeated and laboring men who show an inclination to vote against trusts and the Republican ticket are threatened with idleness and starvation. One of the schemes adopted by the Republican managers to compel the laboring men to listen to Republican speakers is to have their orators driven to the different manufacturing plants and then, in accordance with prearranged plans, the employers give the men a half holiday.

Yesterday, at Findlay, the Ohio Rolling Mill Company did not pay their employees until 1 p. m. By that time Judge Warnock, Republican candidate for Congress, arrived and began a speech. He received the cordial reception ever given a political speaker in the city.

One of the mill hands began to ask the speaker some uncomplimentary questions, when he was forcibly ejected from the grounds. This aroused the ire of the men, who left the vicinity, cheering for Bryan.

It is a remarkable fact that most of the Republican speakers are married men, who are working hours, and the majority of property parades are made up of men who are married to the wife and have a family to support.

DISLIKES MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

Why an Aged Poplar Bluff Man Weds Orphans.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
 Poplar Bluff, Mo., Oct. 28.—When Green H. Farmer, married Miss Mabel Reed today, he married his fifth wife. Three of his wives are dead. He obtained a divorce from the fourth less than a month ago.

FILIPINOS FOUGHT A PITCHED BATTLE.

Force of Four Hundred, Under an Unknown White Leader, Engaged Captain Belgier.

FIGHT LASTED TWO HOURS.

Occurred Near Loe—Several Americans Killed and Wounded—Results of the Engagement Near Narvican.

Manila, Oct. 28.—While scouting near Loe, a detachment of the Twentieth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, under Captain Belgier, were attacked by four hundred Filipinos, armed with rifles, under the command of a white man, whose nationality is not known to the Americans. The Filipinos, for the most part, were armed with spears.

After an heroic fight, Captain Belgier drove off the enemy, killing more than twenty-five. The fight lasted for two hours. Captain Belgier and three privates were slightly wounded and two of the Americans were killed.

Engagement on October 21.

An engagement took place October 21 between detachments of the Third Cavalry and the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry, numbering sixty, and a force of Filipinos, including 600 riflemen and 1,000 Bolomen. The fighting was desperate. Finally, under the pressure of overwhelming numbers, the Americans were compelled to retire on Narvican.

Lieutenant George L. Fobler and four privates were killed, nine were wounded and four are missing. Twenty-nine horses are missing. A number of teamsters were captured by the Filipinos, but were subsequently released. The enemy's loss is estimated at 100.

Deserters Commanded Filipinos.

A civilian launch, towing a large loaded with merchandise near Agaña, was attacked by a force of Filipinos under the command of a deserter from the Twenty-fourth Infantry. The American troops, on hearing the firing, turned out in force to the boat, but were captured and looted.

Fagin, who holds the rank of General among the Filipinos, has sworn special enmity toward his former company. Of the twenty men he captured a month ago seven have returned. One was killed in a fight, his body being horribly mutilated. Fagin sends messages to his former comrades threatening them with violence if they become his prisoners. It was Fagin's men who captured Lieutenant Frederick W. Alabaster, who is still a prisoner.

General Hall's expedition, with a force of nearly 800 men, through the mountains to Binangonan, Province of Infanta, in pursuit of the Filipino General Calles, although it discovered no trace of the enemy, encountered great hardships on the march. Twenty Chinese porters died and forty men were sent to hospital.

After stationing a garrison of 20 men in Binangonan and visiting Pulo Island, General Hall and the rest of his force embarked there for the transport.

Reports from General Young's district show a daily increase of Filipino forces there, owing to the fact that recruits are going thither from the towns.

While a detail of the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry was returning from Bangued on rafts it was fired upon by Filipinos, several teamsters being killed and two privates wounded.

Work of the Commission.

The Philippine Commission has decided to compile the revised Philippine customs tariff from its own investigations, assisted by the report of the Army Board.

The result will be forwarded to the United States for publication and discussion among those interested in foreign commerce. When the details appear to be satisfactory and the draft has been approved by the Secretary of War, the measure has been taken on a new and international commercial interests, and the course of the commission is heartily commended here.

IDAHO WHEAT FOR CHICAGO.

Twenty-Five Thousand Bushels Sold at Better Than Market.

Lewiston, Idaho, Oct. 28.—Twenty-five thousand bushels of blue stem wheat was sold here yesterday for Chicago delivery. The first shipment was made over the Northern Pacific Railway.

The local quotation on blue stem is 43 cents, and the freight rate to Chicago is 26 cents per bushel. The seller does not give the price received, but it is to be 2 or 3 cents better than the market price. This shipment is the first made from the extreme Northwest to Chicago this season.

Richmond Will Meet Warner.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
 Sturgeon, Mo., Oct. 28.—State Democratic Chairman Seiberling telegraphed to-day E. M. Richmond, the preacher-politician, to go to St. Louis and meet in joint debate with two Republicans, Warner and Rasselie.

KILLED AT HIS POST.

Burlington Fireman Struck by a Bridge Girder.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
 Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 28.—Engineer Meacham of the Burlington River turned to address his fireman, Hubert Clark, twenty miles out of Lincoln this afternoon, but found he had disappeared.

Investigation disclosed his headless body hanging out the gangway. He had been struck, it is presumed, by a bridge girder.

BIG BLAZE AT HOUSTON.

Late Millionaire Rice's Property Badly Damaged.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
 Houston, Tex., Oct. 28.—Fire last night in the third story of the Houston Drug Company, a wholesale house, damaged the stock and building. The building and stock were fully insured. The stock was valued at \$125,000 and a large interest in the building belonged to the late millionnaire, W. H. Rice, who died last month in New York.

SILVER JUBILEE OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

Special Services Held Morning, Afternoon and Night.

MUSIC A FEATURE.

The silver jubilee of the German-Evangelical St. Matthew's Church, at Jefferson avenue and